VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2217)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
*Time Allowed: **Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
*Maximum Marks: **250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0218920

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Shubham

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27/08/22

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre Karol Bagh Delhi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2217)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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All the Best

1. उदाहरणों के साथ, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की सांस्कृतिक परंपराएं क्षेत्रीय संगीत में किस प्रकार प्रतिबिंबित होती हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With examples, discuss how the cultural traditions from various regions of India get reflected in regional music. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Regional or folk music developed through incorporation of local cultural and societal traditions, mainly from medieval times.

Reflection of cultural traditions in regional music

i) Inclusion of local heroic battles and stories.
↳ e.g, Powada in Maharashtra as a tribute to shivaji

ii) Religion has been most influential in shaping folk music.
↳ e.g, Shabad style of singing in Punjab

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

iii) Folk stories and mythological stories inspired content of music
↳ e.g, Pandavani in Chhattisgarh inspired from Mahabharata.

iv) Local Bhakti movement also influenced regional music.
↳ e.g, Baul in Bengal through the contributions of Chaitanya Mahaprabhu

v) Livelihood and societal traditions
↳ e.g, Panihari in Rajasthan about women fetching water.

Thus, folk music better reflect local cultural traditions and can be used for awareness generation about many issues.

2. श्रमिक वर्ग के आंदोलन के उद्भव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में उसके योगदान की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the emergence of the working class movement, discuss its contribution towards India's freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Working class movement emerged as a result of trade unionism which merged with nationalism.

Emergence of working class movement

- Emerged in late 19th century due to awareness about workers' rights.
  ↳ e.g. Great Peninsular Railway strike in 199.
- Huge participation of workers during Swadeshi movement.
- Rise of Communist Party in 1920
  ↳ gave organisational strength
- Also included by Gandhiji in protest against colonial policies
  ↳ eg. Ahmedabad Mill strike 1917

. Meerut Conspiracy case was a setback.
. Trade Union Act gave some power to working class.

Contribution ~~towards~~ of working class towards freedom struggle

. Participated in many protests
↳ e.g, Non-Cooperation movement, Civil Disobedience movement.
. Boycott of British products and opposition of their policies.
↳ e.g. Trade Disputes Bill in 1928.
. Contributed towards economic development of the country
↳ e.g. industrial growth during world wars
. Improved lives of workers and inclusion into national politics

Result of this was DPSP which has socialistic guidelines for workers' rights protection

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि गांधीवादी राजनीति एक प्रकार से तिलक की राजनीति का ही विस्तार थी? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that Gandhian politics was, in a sense, a continuation of Tilak's politics? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Gandhian politics involved contribution of masses, non-violence, satyagraha and social reforms.

Gandhian politics - continuation of Tilak's politics

i) Both involved common people in freedom struggle.
↳ eg. Champaran Satyagraha and Swadeshi movement

ii) Used traditional symbols to connect with people.
↳ eg. Gandhi - salt, Khadi etc
Tilak - Shivaji festival, Ganesh festival

Departure from Tilak's politics

i) On use of violence
↳ Gandhi believed in absolute non-violence
↳ Tilak was an extremist who propagated violent nationalism through Kesari, Maharatta etc.

ii) On social reforms
↳ Gandhi's politics had more inclusive of social reform movements than Tilak. eg, untouchability

iii) On Hindu-muslim contribution
↳ Tilak alienated Muslims by using Hindu symbols while Gandhiji was more secular. eg, Khilafat movement

Thus, Gandhi's politics was an improvement over Tilak's as it was more inclusive and accommodating.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. ऐसा कहा जाता है कि मानव प्रेरित तापन के कारण विश्व के महासागर अपनी 'मेमोरी' खो रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस परिघटना के परिणामों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is said that the world's oceans are losing their 'memory' due to human-induced warming. Comment. Also, discuss the consequences of the phenomenon. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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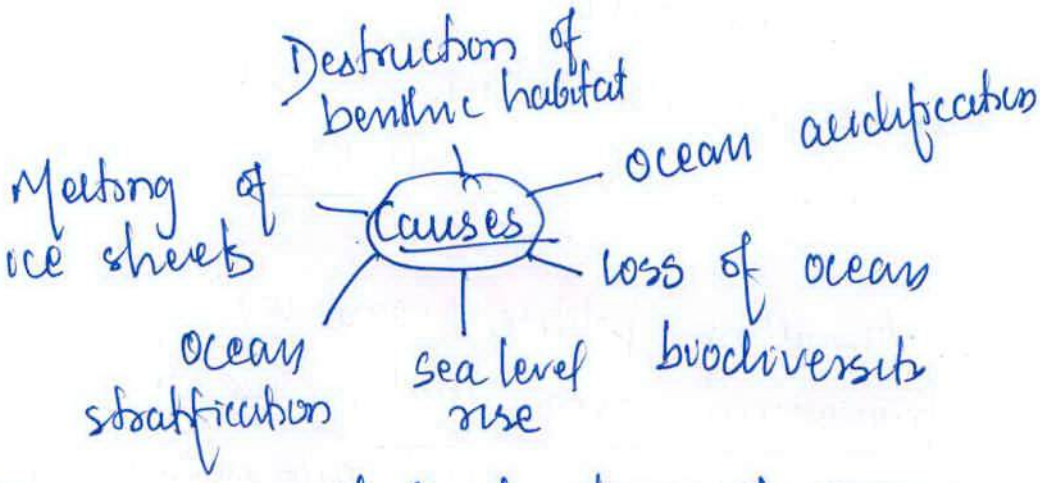
According to IPCC AR6, more than 90% excess heat has been captured by oceans. This is disturbing memory of the oceans.

Loss of ocean's memory

- It means that historical imprints preserved in oceans is being destroyed.



- Also means that functions of oceans are declining. eg, nutrient regulation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Consequences of loss of ocean memory

i) Disturbance in land-water balance and loss of ecosystem services
↳ e.g. decline in fisheries resources

ii) Disturbance in natural phenomena
↳ e.g. weakening of ocean currents, variability in water mass etc

iii) Loss of historical knowledge prevent research into past.

iv) Loss of marine biodiversity and niche.
↳ e.g. decline in benthic organisms

Climate change mitigation, marine protected areas and achievement of SDG 14 objectives can prevent and reverse oceanic memory loss

5. मृदा संशोधन क्या है? इससे संबद्ध लाभों और चिंताओं का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is soil amendment? Evaluate the benefits and concerns associated with it. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Soil amendment refers to artificial changes in composition, texture and properties of soil.

Benefits of soil amendment

i) Increase soil productivity and fertility
↳ eg. artificial bases to replace natural minerals

ii) Reduce soil salinisation, acidity and pollution remediation
↳ eg. changing texture to prevent capillary action

iii) Prevent soil erosion, degradation and desertification

↳ e.g. recompaction of soil

Concerns with soil amendment

i) Disturb natural soil formation through pedogenesis.
↳ e.g. through artificial climate

ii) Loss of soil biodiversity
↳ e.g. microbes, earthworms

iii) Unknown impacts on biogeochemical cycles.
↳ e.g. Nitrogen cycle, Sulphur cycle.

iv) Limited knowledge about future impacts of soil amendment

Precautionary principle should be followed in soil amendment process to alleviate any concerns.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि अगले दशक में हाइब्रिड विद्युत संयंत्रों की संख्या में तीव्र वृद्धि हो सकती है। ऐसे विद्युत संयंत्रों से प्राप्त होने वाले लाभों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उनसे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It has been suggested that the next decade may see a boom in hybrid power plants. Stating the advantages that such power plants offer, discuss the associated challenges. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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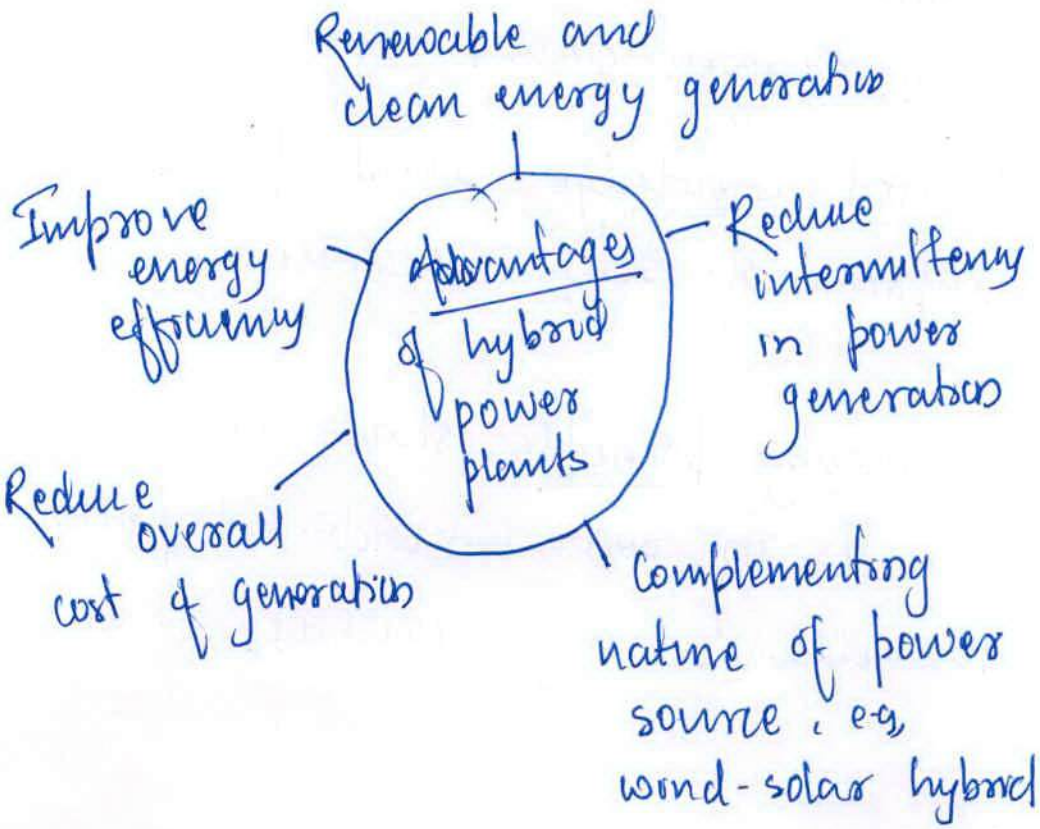
Hybrid power plants refer to such plants where energy is generated from two or more sources or two or more type of energy is produced. eg, co-generation.



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges associated with hybrid power plants

i) Higher cost in creation than traditional power plants

ii) Nascent stage of technology development

iii) Import dependence of many key components of such hybrid plants.
↳ e.g, import of solar panels

iv) Double vulnerability in case of any mishap or failure of power generation.

India should promote hybrid power plants for climate mitigation and achieving INDC targets of net zero by 2070.

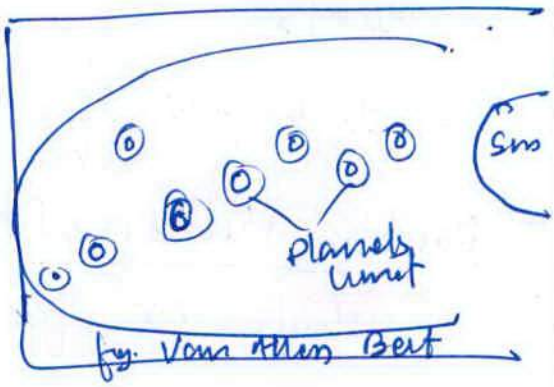
7. वैन एलन रेडिएशन बेल्ट्स क्या हैं? इनके निर्माण का वर्णन करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इनके अध्ययन पर अधिकाधिक ध्यान क्यों दिया जा रहा है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are Van Allen Radiation Belts? Explaining their formation, discuss why there has been a growing focus on their study. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Van Allen Radiation Belts are bands in space where solar radiation and flares can reach upto.

Formation of Van Allen Radiation Belts

i) formed due to solar winds
↳ carries radiation generated by solar flares to the limit of our solar system



ii) Interaction between magnetic field of planets and solar

radiation also shape the limits of Van Allen Radiation Belt.

Reason for growing focus on Van Allen Radiation Belt

i) To study the impact of variability in solar radiation and its impact on life on earth.

ii) To demarcate outer limit of solar system.

iii) Research on its impact on solar mission, planetary missions and artificial satellite.

iv) Search for life outside earth and the role of radiation belt in creating conditions for life to exist.

ISRO can collaborate with other corporations to study Van Allen Radiation Belts and spatial - temporal changes

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत में वैवाहिक बलात्कार को अपराध घोषित कर दिया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss whether marital rape should be criminalised in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently, the two-judge bench of Delhi High Court passed a split verdict on marital rape exception in Sec 375 of IPC.

Arguments in favour of criminalising marital rape

i) Against fundamental rights like Article 21, Article 14.

ii) Rape is a rape whether done by a husband or not

iii) Physical and psychological harms to women due to marital rape.

iv) Perpetuates patriarchy and misogyny

v) Many countries have already criminalised marital rape

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Arguments against criminalising marital rape

i) Will lead to distruction of institution of marriage.
↳ rise in false cases against men

ii) Difficult to prove in court about rapes inside bedroom.

iii) Article 14 provides for reasonable classification and husbands are treated different than other men

iv) Violates right to privacy as state is interfering inside bedroom.

Despite concerns, marital rape should be criminalised as it violates the very dignity of women.

9. केयर इकोनॉमी (देखभाल अर्थव्यवस्था) क्या है? इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और भारत में इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is care economy? Highlight the challenges associated with it and mention the steps taken to address them in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Care economy refers to the services associated with taking care of children, sick, ~~or~~ elderly or anyone in need of protection.

Challenges associated with care economy

- Historical neglect by government and society
- lack of data about care workers
- Dominance of women in care economy perpetuates gender role
- Unpaid or poorly paid
- Harassment of care workers
- No social security

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Steps taken to address care economy

i) Code on Social Security 2020
- contains some social security provisions for unorganised workers

ii) All-India Domestic Workers Survey by Labour Bureau
- to collect data for policy making

iii) e-shram portal
- registration of domestic workers and provision of accidental insurance

iv) Other steps like PM Shram Yogi Maan Dhan Yojana, National Social Assistance Programme etc.

Government can bring out a policy on regulation of care economy to improve live of care workers and meet increasing demand.

10. महामारी के बाद भारत "लर्निंग पॉवर्टी (अधिगम निर्धनता)" की चुनौती से जूझ रहा है। इसके निहितार्थों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और आगे की राह का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Post-pandemic India is staring at the challenge of "learning poverty". Analyse its implications and discuss a way ahead. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently released National Achievement Survey highlighted learning poverty in post-pandemic India.

Implications of learning poverty

i) Learning loss and low human capital development
↳ eg, only 51% of class III students can read texts meant for class I students. (ASER)

ii) Demographic divident wastage
↳ as higher education and skilling will suffer

iii) Impact on foundational literacy and numeracy

iv) Declining economic growth in future as deficiently skilled workforce will have less productivity.

Way ahead to deal with learning poverty

i) Bridge course to deal with learning gaps.

ii) Using technology to improve learning outcomes. e.g. PM eVidya

iii) Recent pedagogy and train teachers to improve foundational literacy and Numeracy. e.g. NIPUN Bharat, NISHTHA etc

iv) Increase funding of education to balance quantity and quality.
↳ 6% of GDP

Implementation of NEP 2020 has to take into account learning poverty in SDG4 objectives

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. दक्षिण भारत में भित्ति परंपराओं के विकास पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनकी महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Bring out the evolution of mural traditions in South India. Also, elaborate on their significant characteristics. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mural traditions refer to works on walls in caves and temples like paintings, sculptures etc.

Evolution of mural traditions in South India

- Emergence in 1st - 3rd century AD in Ajanta caves.
  - ↳ eg, Painting of Boddhisatva.
- Many mural paintings developed in other caves
  - ↳ e.g, Sittanavasal cave paintings, Ellora etc.
- Sculpture during Chalukyas and Cholas. e.g, Meenakshi temple

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- Many folk art and tribal mural paintings also evolved.
  eg. Warli paintings.

Significant characteristics

- Wide variety of subjects of mural paintings.
  eg. flora and fauna, Jataka stories, battles etc
- Associated with religious motifs.
  eg. Jainism in Arivar Koli cave paintings.
- Use of local traditional materials
  eg. Ochre, Geru etc.
- Very limited iconography in tribal paintings like triangle, square, circle.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- Outline was mostly in red colour, especially in Buddhist caves.
  - e.g, Ajanta mural paintings.
- Sculpture were crafted out of stones and contained local gods and folk heros
  - e.g, Murugan in South Indian temples
- Sometimes, sanctioned by rulers and religious leaders.
  - e.g, Ajanta paintings under Vakataka kings.

Mural traditions are part of cultural heritage that need to be preserved and showcased to the world.

12. 19 वीं शताब्दी में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद का विरोध करने वाला भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद औपनिवेशिक आधुनिकता का ही एक परिणाम था। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Indian nationalism that confronted British imperialism in the 19th century was a product of colonial modernity. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian nationalism developed during second half of 19th century through creation of many political associations propelled by colonial modernity.

Indian nationalism - product of colonial modernity

i) Western and liberal education through Charles Despatch of 1854.
↳ eg. Indian League formed by western educated Sisir Kumar Ghosh

ii) Rise of educated middle class helped Indian nationalism.
↳ e.g, Indian Association by Surendra Nath Banerjee

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

iii) Helped by administrative unification of country.

↳ developed common Indian-ness among citizens

iv) Modern colonial policies used as tools of nationalism

↳ e.g. 1961 Council Act included Indians in legislature.

v) Development of modern communication and transportation methods

↳ e.g, railways, newspapers etc.

Indian nationalism - an indigenous product

i) Developed as a reaction against British rule and its policies.

↳ e.g. Ilbert Bill galvanised nationalist ranks.

ii) Emergence of many local leaders in 19th century.

↳ e.g. Bal Gangadhar Tilak used Indian festivals

iii) Social reform and revivalism movement during 19th century gave spiritual backing.

↳ e.g. knowledge about ancient Indian empires fueled nationalism

iv) Will of nationalistic leaders to include masses in the struggle.

↳ e.g. extremist movement in late 19th century.

Thus, it was a mixture of British modernist policies and indigenous culture that gave rise to nationalism.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में पर्यावरणवाद कई संगठित आंदोलनों के रूप में सामने आया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Environmentalism surfaced in the form of many organised movements in post independence India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Environmentalism refers to the concern around degradation of environment and the will the protect and conserve natural biodiversity.

Environmentalism in post-independent India

i) Chipko movement
↳ started by Sunderlal Bahuguna in Garhwal region to save trees
↳ spread to many parts like Bishnois in Rajasthan.

ii) Silent Valley movement

↳ started during 1980s in Kerala to save the last remaining natural forests in Nilgiris

↳ opposed dam construction and development of industries.

iii) Narmada Bachao Andolan

- led by Medha Patekar and other, tried to prevent construction of dams on Narmada river system.
- also fought for the right of the tribals who were displaced.

iv) Current organised movements

- led by civil society and influential individuals.
- eg, Save Aarey movement, protest led by Church groups in Kerala against port construction etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Unorganised movement and environmentalism in post-independence India

- Many movements were started by local groups without any significant outside support.
  - eg, protest against Par-Narmada-Tapi linking.
- Community-led environmentalism efforts for both protections and restoration
  - e.g, Maldharis in Banni grassland, Nyishis in Arunachal Pradesh etc.

Organised movements are also accussed as a tool of foreign governments to stall development projects. Thus, balance has to be achieved between environmentalism and development.

14. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि आर्थिक साधनों के माध्यम से ब्रिटेन को पराजित करने के लिए नेपोलियन द्वारा अपनाई गयी महाद्वीपीय नाकाबंदी एक गलत रणनीति थी? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that continental blockade was an ill-conceived strategy by Napoleon to conquer Britain through economic means? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Napolean became the ruler of France in 1799 and fought Napeolonic wars with regional powers for hegemony and superiority.

Continental blockade of Britain by Napolean

- Aimed at restricting flow of goods and people from mainland Europe towards Britain islands.
- Started in late 1810s to force Britain into surrender by using economic leverage through blockade.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Analysis of continental blockade

- Initial success as Britain had large trade relations with mainland countries like Germany.
- Aimed at reducing loss of lives in battle.
  - ↳ was successful to an extent.
- British economy was dependent on continental trade.
  - ↳ for both raw materials and finished products.
- Although, the continental blockade turned out to be a failure because
  - ↳ Britain was a maritime power

and had established sea trad links.

↳ British colonies helped in countering the impacts of blockade.

↳ Economy and Trade links turned out to be more resilient than Napolean anticipated.

↳ Ultimately failed as Britain and Napolean fought Battle of Waterloo in 1815 that led to defeat of latter.

The lesson from failure of continental blockade can guide modern geopolitics around trade sanctions, blockade and trade wars.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. आर्कटिक पैराडॉक्स से आप क्या समझते हैं? आर्कटिक क्षेत्र में खनिज और ऊर्जा संसाधनों के स्थानिक वितरण पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What do you understand by the Arctic Paradox? Highlight the spatial distribution of mineral and energy resources in the Arctic region. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Arctic paradox refers to the dilemma where melting of Arctic ice will cause climate modification but also provide economic benefits.

Analysis of Arctic paradox

- Challenges of Arctic melting
  - Sea level rise
  - Disturbance in wind pattern
  - Loss of biodiversity
  - Arctic amplification

- Opportunities of Arctic melting
  - Emergence of many minerals and energy sources
  - Development of northern sea route
  - Territorial expansion and claims

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Arctic paradox is the result of human greed and its past efforts.
  - ↳ climate change caused by anthropogenic emissions
  - ↳ greed of minerals, fossil fuels, territories.

Spatial distribution of mineral and energy resources

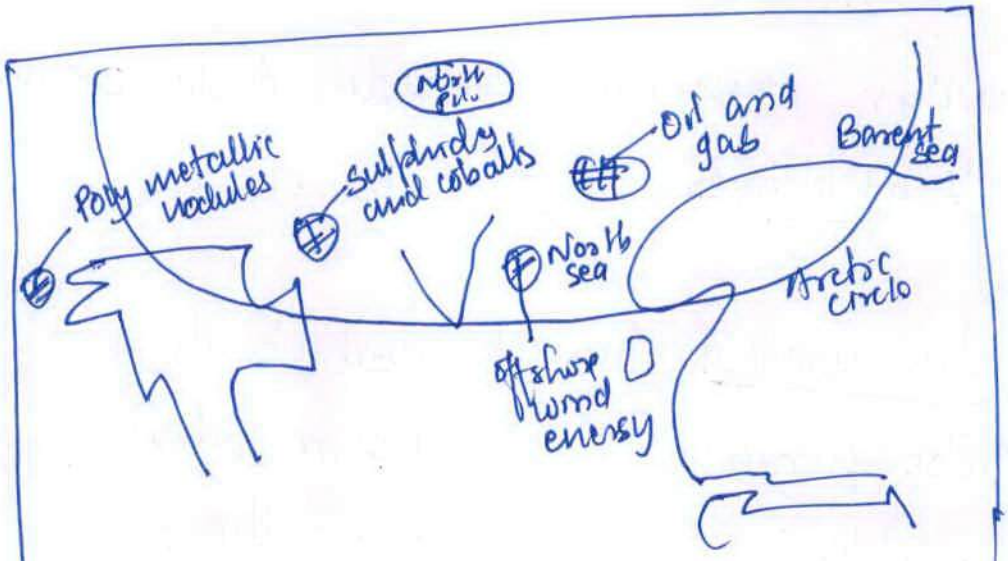

fig- spatial distribution of minerals

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Oil and gas energy resources
  ↳ found in North sea, Barents sea, Siberia etc
- Poly-metallic nodules for manganese, cobalt etc
  ↳ along Canadian Arctic shelf, Greenland shelf etc
- Offshore wind energy potential
  ↳ eg, in North Sea
- Other minerals inside Arctic circle
  ↳ sulphates, phosphates etc.

Arctic council has to deal with Arctic paradox and ensure that benefits are not lower than existential costs.

16. क्रायोस्फीयर (हिमांक-मंडल) में होने वाले परिवर्तनों में पारितंत्र और उसके लोगों पर विनाशकारी प्रभाव डालने की प्रवृत्ति होती है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस जोखिम से निपटने के उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cryosphere changes have a tendency to bring about a devastating impact on the ecosystem and its people. Discuss. Also, enlist measures to tackle this threat. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Cryosphere refers to the ice-covered areas, either permanently covered like permafrost or temporary like tropical mountains.

Impact of cryosphere changes on ecosystem

i) Heat budget balance
- reduction in albedo through melting of ice. eg, Arctic amplification.

ii) Impact on sea level
- global sea level has been rising 3.77 mm/year since 1990s due to cryosphere changes.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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iii) Changes in wind pattern
- e.g. strengthening and variability in polar vortex and polar night jet stream

iv) On oceanic circulation through changes in thermohaline circulation
- e.g. weakening of Atlantic Meridional Oceanic circulation.

v) Release of stored greenhouse gases and harmful pathogens
↳ through thawing of permafrost

Impact on people

i) Loss of habitat for communities living in Greenland, Arctic etc

ii) Water scarcity due to melting of glaciers.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

iii) Increasing impact of extreme weather events like cyclones, droughts etc.

Measures to tackle the threat

- Climate mitigation measures by reducing emission of greenhouse gases.
  - ↳ achieving net zero by 2050
  - ↳ renewable energy
  - ↳ carbon capture and storage
- Adaptation measures to deal with negative impacts
  - ↳ eg. ~~eg.~~ climate smart agriculture, cyclone shelters etc.
- Research on cryosphere to anticipate damaging impacts
  - ↳ eg. India's Arctic Policy has research component

Croysphere needs to be protected to maintain human life on earth. Paris climate challenges need to be achieved quickly

17. शहरी बाढ़ की बारंबार होने वाली घटनाएं भारत में शहरी पारितंत्र के लिए एक गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न करती हैं। महत्वपूर्ण अवसंरचनाओं पर पड़ने वाले इसके प्रभाव पर विशेष बल देते हुए चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The frequent instances of urban flooding pose a severe risk to the urban ecosystem in India. Discuss with special emphasis on its impact on the critical infrastructure. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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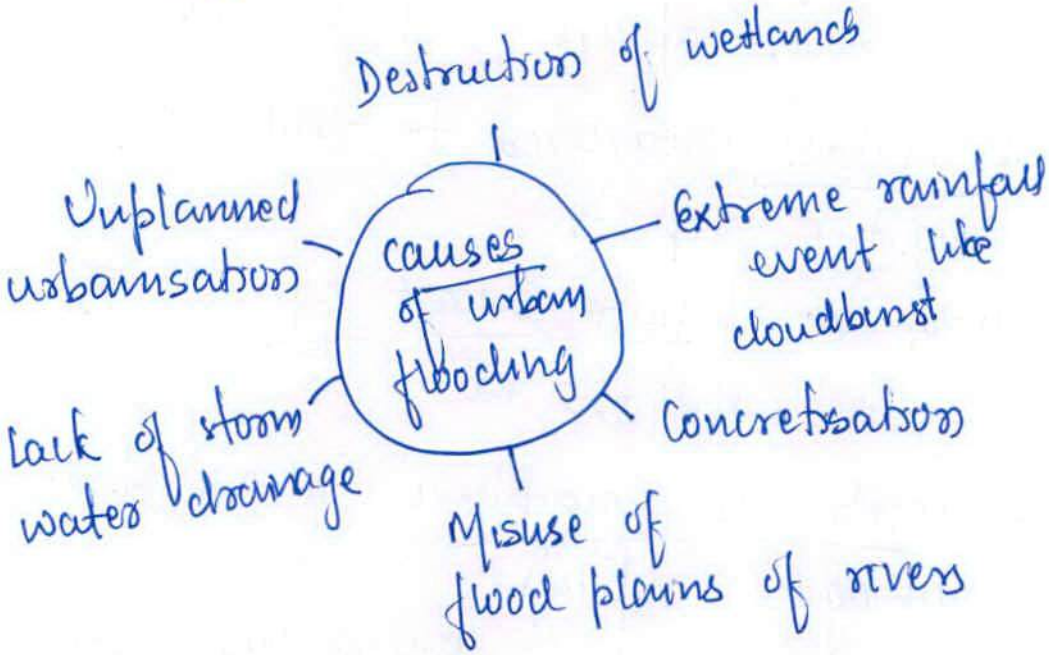
IPCC AR6 has predicted rise in urban flooding due to extreme weather events. This gets exaggerated by anthropogenic causes.



Risk of urban flooding to urban ecosystem

i) On critical infrastructure

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- damage to many critical infrastructure like railways, airports, electricity grids etc.
- frequent flooding also increases cost of maintenance of critical infrastructure.
  - ↳ e.g. repairs of roads

ii) Loss of lives in cities
- e.g. recent flood in Silchar in Assam caused many deaths

iii) Economic cost due to loss of livelihood, infrastructure destruction etc.
- ↳ e.g. many shops get submerged during urban floods

iv) Declines productivity of cities
- e.g. traffic delays due to waterlogging

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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v) Decrease resilience of city
- ↳ increasing cost towards rehabilitation
- ↳ climate migration
- ↳ increase in slums

v) Unequal impacts of urban flooding
- ↳ poors living in shantes are more affected
- ↳ low lying and river plains are more at risk

Way forward
- → Expansion and maintenance of stormwater drainage
- → Urban governance reforms
- → Creation of artificial wetlands
- → Climate proof - Disaster resilient infrastructure.

Indian cities should be developed as sponge cities along the lines of SDG 11 objectives

18. रेत न केवल आर्थिक विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है, बल्कि यह अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण पारितंत्र सेवाएं भी प्रदान करती है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में संधारणीय रेत खनन के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Sand is not only critical for economic development but also provides crucial ecosystem services. Elaborate. In this context, discuss the importance of sustainable sand mining in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sand has multi-purpose uses in both economic and ecological domains. Its increasing importance demands sustainable sand mining.

Sand- critical for economic development

i) As a construction material
↳ use ~~for~~ in infrastructure creation that boost the economy of the country.

ii) Provides employment through sand mining projects
↳ especially local population along river plains

iii) Increasing demand due to urbanisation and industrialisation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sand - crucial for ecosystem services

i) Maintains ecological balance along river plains
↳ eg. protection from erosion.

ii) Habitat to many organisms
↳ eg. fishes, benthic organisms

iii) Groundwater regulation
↳ manages absorption of water and groundwater level

iv) Improves fertility of soil
↳ eg. adding sediments through flooding

Importance of sustainable sand mining

i) Helps in dealing with threats in present mining system
↳ over-extraction, erosion, deforestation, all season mining etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

ii) Balance economic and ecological needs
↳ eg, sand mining only during monsoon season

iii) Meet future demand of sand
↳ eg, through artificial sand

iv) Circular economy in sand production and consumption
↳ e.g, utilising construction and demolition wastes

v) Prevents illegal mining
↳ through regulation and permits

vi) Decrease ecological harms associated with sand mining like coastal erosion, carbon emissions etc.

The government should promote sustainable sand mining through laws and policies.

19. भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों के अनियंत्रित और असंतुलित विकास की चुनौती शहरी नियोजन और क्षमता में सुधारों को आवश्यक बनाती है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The challenge of unbridled and unbalanced growth of urban spaces in India necessitates reforms in urban planning and capacity. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to 2011 census, nearly 31% of Indian population lived in cities, which will rise to 50% by 2030.

Challenge of unbridled and unbalanced growth of urban spaces

i) Development of urban sprawl and slums
↳ nearly 17% of urban population lived in slums in 2011.

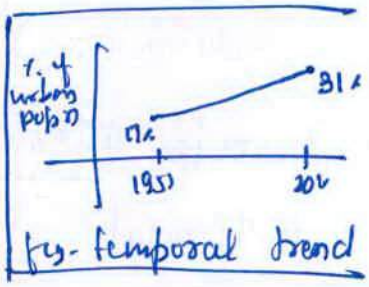

fig- temporal trend

ii) Low quality of urban life
↳ eg, lack of basic services like water, sanitation etc

iii) Spatial variation in urbanisation

↳ dominated by 46 million+ cities with pockets of urban dominance.

iv) Contribution to climate change
↳ cities contribute nearly 2/3rd to greenhouse gases emissions (IPCC)

v) Other challenges
- dealing with increasing waste generation
- unplanned growth beyond city boundaries
- lack of governance capacity in urban local bodies (ULB)

Reforms in urban planning and capacity

i) Proper devolution of funds, functions and functionaries to ULBs
↳ eg, power to recruit own personnel

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

iii) Developing satellite towns and small towns to reduce over-population and migration
↳ e.g. Delhi's 7 satellite towns

iii) Creation of master plan
↳ only 1/3rd of statutory cities had masterplan in 2019

iv) Reducing carbon footprint of cities
↳ e.g. blue green infrastructure under Delhi Masterplan 2041

v) Involvement of local population in urban planning and implementation

Recent announcement in Budget to form a committee of urban planners to guide urban development is a step in right direction.

20. भारत में नारीवादी आंदोलनों में ऐतिहासिक रूप से समावेशिता का अभाव रहा है, जो प्राय: एक सीमित पाश्चात्य उच्च-वर्ग के मानस के भीतर विकसित होती रही है। समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Feminist movements in India have historically lacked inclusivity, often growing within a limited Western upper-class psyche. Critically discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Feminist movements in India from the pre-independence times to present have had mixed results due to their composition.

Inclusivity in feminist movements

i) Started with western-educated elite women.

↳ eg, Anasuya Sarabhai and Ahmadabad Women Mill Association, Pandita Ramabai.

ii) Mainly present in cities with lack of any significant base in rural areas.

↳ eg, MeToo movement was limited to cities

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

iii) Issues raised by feminist movement had western liberal bias.

↳ e.g. rights for working women, equal sexual rights etc.

iv) Mentality towards men

↳ similar to west, has been antagonistic towards men with no inclusion.

Not a western-liberal feminist movement

i) Many feminist movement were led by local women with focus on local issues

↳ eg. Savitri Bai Phule on women and lower caste education.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

ii) Role of women organisation in education and training of all women with rural focus
↳ eg, SEWA works in rural areas

iii) Custodian of rights of all women belonging to various social strata.
↳ e.g, AIDWA is fighting against marital rape exception in courts.

iv) Increasing involvement of rural and tribal women in feminist discourse and movements.
↳ eg, Narmada Bachao Andolan had wide women participation.

Although there has been western upper class bias, there is increasing democratisation of feminist movements towards gender empowerment.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
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ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0218920

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Shubham

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27/8/22

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre Karol Bagh, Delhi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISIONIAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची पर पुनर्विचार करने का समय आ गया है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that time has come to revisit the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution? Discuss with suitable arguments. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 246 provides for Seventh Schedule which divides power into Union list, State list and Concurrent list

Need for reviewing seventh schedule

i) Remove colonial leanings
↳ as 7th schedule was derived from 1935 GoI Act

ii) Decentralisation of power
↳ as 42nd Amendment increased contents in concurrent list

iii) Proper placing of various subjects in three lists.

iv) Include new areas of emerging

governance challenges
↳ e.g. disaster management, emerging technology

v) Deal with issue of concurrent list
↳ as it increases states-centre conflict
↳ e.g. education reforms, labour reforms

vi) Residuary power reform
↳ need to be shifted and properly defined with equal power to states

Committee to reform 7th schedule

Some reforms

compulsory discussion with state govt on concurrent list

All except financial residuary power to states

To improve centre-state relations and governance, reforms in 7th schedule is necessary

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. न्याय वितरण के लिए ऑनलाइन विवाद समाधान (ODR) तंत्र के लाभों को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the advantages of online dispute resolution (ODR) mechanism for justice delivery, discuss the challenges associated with its effective implementation in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Online dispute resolution refers to the use of online tools to solve various disputes like e-mediation, virtual hearings etc.

Advantages of ODR

- Reduce cost of litigation by reducing court presence and paperwork
- Faster dispute resolution
- Enhanced transparency in dispute redressal
- Faster communication of orders etc, eg FASTER portal
- Use of AI to reduce litigation and translate judgements. eg, SUPACE

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges

i) Inadequate infrastructure
↳ only 30% of court halls had facilities for virtual hearing

ii) Digital illiteracy and divide
↳ rural population will be at disadvantag (teledensity - 58%)

iii) Privacy issue
↳ e.g. marital cases

iv) Can impact functioning of judges through influence of media
↳ eg. judges being cautious during live hearing.

v) Lack of digital ecosystem in judiciary
↳ eg. court management system

Expenditure on judiciary needs to increase with early implementation of e-courts project.

3. शक्तियों के संवैधानिक विभाजन के बावजूद, केंद्र-राज्य विवाद भारतीय लोकतंत्र की एक चिरस्थायी विशेषता रहे हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite the constitutional division of powers, Centre-state disputes have been a perennial feature of Indian democracy. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Federalism is the basic structure of Indian constitution, as per supreme court in SR Bommai case.

Constitutional division of power

- Part XII (245-263) contains division of power between centre and states
- 7th schedule contains subjects dividing between centre and state.
- Financial division of power in Part XII of the Indian constitution (264-300)

Perennial centre-state disputes

i) Disputes in legislative domain.
   - eg, farm laws issue

ii) Financial disputes
- eg GST compensation, off budget borrowing, cess and surcharges etc.

iii) Use of central agencies against state government
↳ eg. ED in money laundering case, CBI cases
↳ Public order and police are state subjects

iv) Disputes in executive domain
↳ eg. land acquisition for projects like Bullet train

v) Other disputes
↳ foreign policy intervention, eg. Teesta river dispute

Strengthening Inter-state council (Article 263) and zonal councils can help solve some of these disputes.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि लॉबिंग के लिए एक ढांचे को अंगीकृत करना भारत में सहभागी शासन और कारोबार सुगमता को सुदृढ़ करेगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that adopting a framework for lobbying will strengthen participative governance and ease of doing business in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Lobbying refers to the act of persuasion employed by mainly corporates against government to protect its economic interests.

Lobbying framework will strengthen the participative governance and EoDB as –

- in a democracy, it is the right of stakeholders to engage with government to protect its interests.
- can lead to clean way of approaching the policymakers → more transparency
- better economic policies as all stakeholders will have a say in it.
  ↳ ease of doing business

- improved implementation of policies as there will be no protest or resistance.

However it can create and amplify many concerns -

i) distort level playing field - as rich business will have more resources for lobbying

ii) policies in favour of corporates - might ignore common man

iii) loss to public exchequer - eg. lobbying to reduce spectrum base price for 5G.

Thus, lobbying framework can improve governance and EODB but it needs complete transparency and automatic limitations.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. सरकारी अनुप्रयोगों के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रोपराइटरी (निजी स्वामित्व और नियंत्रण वाली) प्रौद्योगिकी के बजाय ओपन स्रोत प्रौद्योगिकी को प्रोत्साहित करने के बावजूद, फ्री एंड ओपन सोर्स सॉफ़्टवेयर (FOSS) और डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्मों की वास्तविक क्षमता का दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the government encouraging open source instead of proprietary technology for government applications, the true potential of Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) and digital platforms remains unrealized. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Open source refers to those software whose source code is publically available for modification, eg android

Open source government applications

i) In health sector,
↳ ABDM, Cowin, etc

ii) Education sector
↳ Swayam portal, eVidya etc

iii) Finance sector
↳ UPI, DBT etc

iv) Governance sector
↳ Umang, Digilocker etc

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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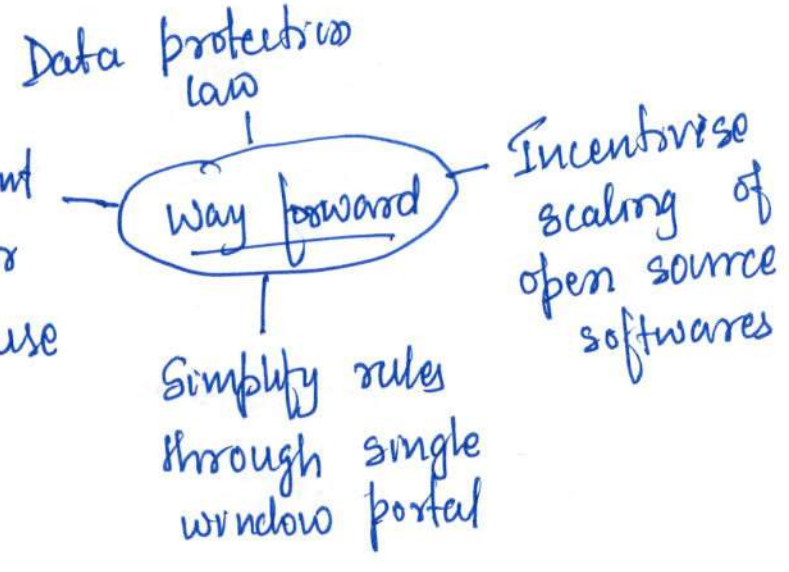
Reasons for unutilised potential

i) Limited digital literacy and infrastructure.

ii) Various regulations that prevent easy incorporation of government software

iii) Lack of data protection architecture.

iv) Disinterest from private sector due to scaling challenges, and privacy issues.



India's journey towards $1 trillion digital economy can be made more inclusive through free and open source software.

6. एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा-वाल्व के रूप में, गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) प्रमुख साधन हो सकते हैं जिनके माध्यम से समुदाय अपनी चिंताओं को व्यक्त करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
As a social safety-valve, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) can be the principal vehicles through which communities voice their concerns. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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According to estimates by CBI, there is ~~are~~ one NGO for every 600 Indians.

NGO as societal safety valve

i) Give platform to citizens to voice their concerns. e.g, All India Democratic Women Association for women rights.

ii) Activism against state policies that violate fundamental rights
↳ e.g, Greenpeace for environmental rights protection

iii) Give representation to all kinds

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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of minorities. e.g, Nazariya for LGBTQ+ rights

iv) Awareness generation and mobilise of mass. e.g, Samyukt Kisan Morcha about farm laws

v) Present demands before government and judiciary.
↳ e.g, Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR) is fighting electoral bonds case

Challenges
- tool of foreign policy and lobbying
- disturb development projects
- lack of transparency in funnelling
- give voice mostly to already powerful groups

NGOs as part of civil society should act as a force multiplier for enhancing social capital.

7. अपने रोगी केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण के लिए सराहे जाने के बावजूद, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल अधिनियम, 2017 का कार्यान्वयन सुस्त है और विभिन्न मुद्दों से घिरा हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being lauded for its patient centric approach, the implementation of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017, remains sluggish and mired with various issues. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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According to WHO, India has one of the largest population of mental health patients.

Patient centric approach of Mental Healthcare Act 2017

- Gives agency to patient to seek treatment in public hospitals.
- Present guidelines for sensitive treatment procedures.
- Fund for awareness generation and infrastructure support
- Use of technology to deal with mental health related issues.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Issues in dealing with mental health

i) Lack of dedicated mental healthcare institutes and professionals.

ii) stigma associated with mental health prevents diagnosis and treatment.

iii) Low expenditure on mental health programmes.

iv) Very low awareness about mental health, especially in villages.
↳ dominance of cultural beliefs, local doctors etc.

v) Expensive treatment options, limited to private sector.

Mainstreaming mental health through social influence and government campaigns should be the starting point to deal with issues.

8. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक शहरी रोजगार गारंटी योजना तैयार करने का समय आ गया है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that time has come to formulate an Urban Employment Guarantee scheme at the national level? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently, Rajasthan government launched urban employment scheme for providing job security in urban areas

Need for urban employment guarantee scheme at national level

i) Increasing urban population
↳ nearly 50% share by 2030.

ii) Higher unemployment rate in urban areas
↳ almost 15% (CMIE)

iii) Need of developing city-level infrastructure.
↳ like drains, light houses etc
↳ climate resilient infrastructure

iv) Improve urban quality of life
↳ by increasing salary of urban poor

Challenges

i) Very large fiscal requirement for its implementation.

ii) Might increase rural to urban migration

iii) Lack of capacity of ULBs to manage infrastructure creation through job guarantee scheme.

iv) Spatial variation in needs and capacity of cities.
↳ southern cities have different needs from north-eastern cities.

Increasing formal and gig job opportunities at the city level is better way to deal with unemployment.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत की सामरिक आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक क्षेत्रीय संगठन के रूप में बिम्सटेक की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the relevance of BIMSTEC as a regional organisation to fulfil India's strategic aspirations in the Indian Ocean Region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently, BIMSTEC summit was held which released the BIMSTEC charter. It is the regional grouping of littoral countries surrounding Bay of Bengal

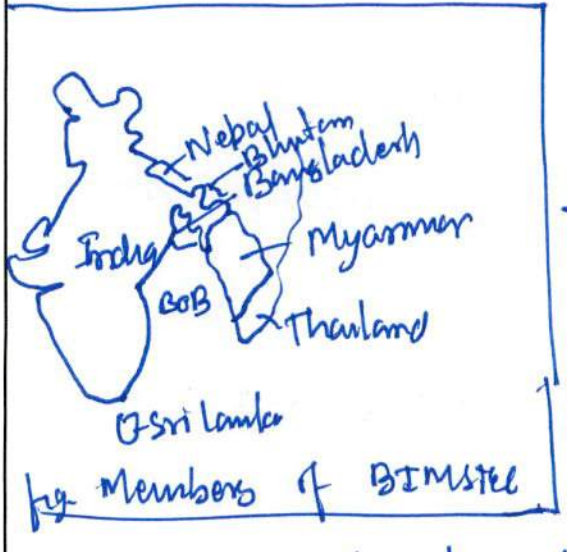

fig. Members of BIMSTEC

Relevance of BIMSTEC to fulfil India's strategic aspirations in IOR.

i) Regional economic development through cooperation.
eg. Masterplan on Transport Connectivity was adopted.

ii) Role of net security provider in the region

iii) As a counter to Pakistan and China
↳ increases India's role in neighbourhood countries

iv) Strategic location
↳ nearness to Malacca choke point
↳ Bay of Bengal handles 22% of Indo-Pacific trade.

[Challenges]

i) Perception of India-dominated group among members

ii) Very slow progress on engagement
↳ formed in 1997, charter signed in 2022

iii) Divergence between nations
↳ eg, Myanmar is military ruled, Bhutan is environmentally conscious.

Annual summit of BIMSTEC can provide momentum to the regional grouping for strategic development.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. वर्तमान समय में अपने निकटतम पड़ोसियों के साथ अपने संबंधों के संदर्भ में भारत के लिए गुजराल सिद्धांत की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the relevance of the Gujral Doctrine for India with regard to its relations with its immediate neighbours in the present times. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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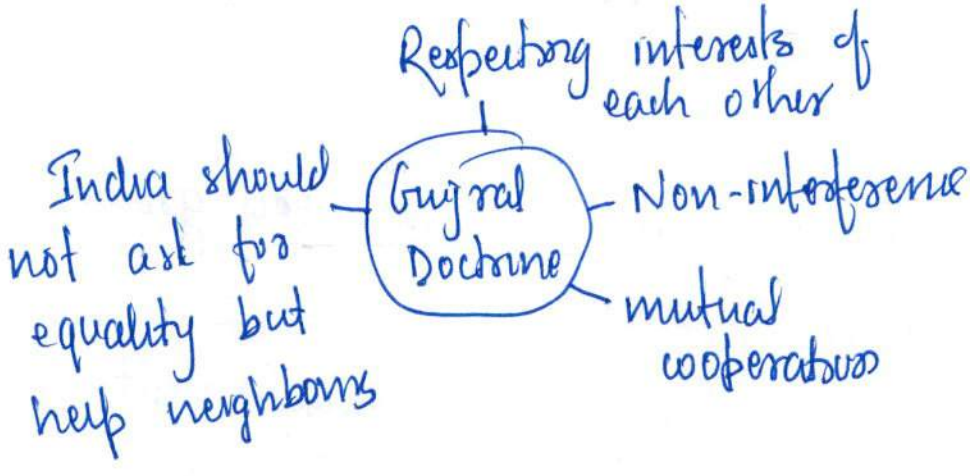
Gujral Doctrine was propagated for improving relations between India and its neighbours by former PM IK Gujral.



Present relevance of Gujral doctrine

i. Not relevant as –

- Neighbours have become equal and should be treated equally. eg Bangladesh has higher per capita income than India

- Use of terrorism as foreign policy tool by Pakistan.
  - need to intervene for own security
  - e.g, Balakot strikes
- Increasing influence of China in South Asia
  - India needs to counter through both hard and soft diplomacy

2. Relevant as -
- Many countries are dependent on India for strategic and economic needs
  e.g, Nepal for trade
- As a economic powerhouse, India needs to help weaker countries.
  e.g, financial help to Sri Lanka

Although it is not fully relevant, Gujral Doctrine should still be part of foreign policy debates

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में "संसद के अधिकारियों" की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनके निष्पक्ष कामकाज के लिए संवैधानिक और वैधानिक प्रावधानों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlight the pivotal role of the "Officers of Parliament" in the Indian Parliamentary system. Also, discuss the constitutional and statutory provisions for their impartial functioning. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Officers of parliament refer to those who manage the functioning of Parliament like speakers, Secretaries etc.

Roles of Officers of Parliament

i) Functions of the house
↳ include sessions, committee, elections, media engagement etc.

ii) Maintain decorum of the house
↳ mostly by speakers

iii) Plan the schedule, working and meetings of Parliament

iv) Increase accountability of executive to legislature. [Article 75(3)]

v) Protect privileges of the House and its members
↳ e.g, contempt of House proceedings

Constitutional provisions for impartial functioning

- Article 93 contains provisions about the speaker and Deputy speaker.
  ↳ Security of tenure
  ↳ Casting vote
  ↳ Fixed service conditions

- Article 85 provides for summoning of sessions and functioning.

- Article 105 contains privileges of the House and its members
  ↳ guided by the speaker

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Statutory provisions

i) Transaction and Business rules of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
↳ gives power to speaker and Chairmen of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

ii) All India Conduct rules 1977 for functioning of parliamentary secretaries etc.

Impartial functioning of officers of Parliament is necessary for legislative accountability and parliamentary form of government.

12. वित्त आयोग भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद को संतुलित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इस संदर्भ में, 15वें वित्त आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Finance Commission plays a crucial role in balancing fiscal federalism in India. In this context, examine the recommendations given by the 15th Finance Commission. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Article 280 provides for the constitution of Finance Commission every five years by President.

Role of Finance Commission in fiscal federalism

- Decides devolution of funds from Union government to the states.
- Decides conditions which will guide statutory grants (Article 275) to states
- On how to manage state finances for devolution of funds from states to local bodies

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15th Finance Commission recommendations and fiscal federalism

- 41% devolution of Central government revenue to states
  - ↳ 1% decrease from 14th FC owing to formation of Ladakh and Jammu & Kashmir.
- Increased untied funds to local government
  - ↳ decentralisation of funds ensure fiscal federalism.
- Various criteria for statutory grants like population, performance of discoms, economic performance etc brough transparency to

fiscal federalism.

- Recommendations of extra borrowing limit on fulfilling some reforms criteria improved fiscal situation of many states.

Remaining challenges to fiscal federalism

i) Increasing share of cesses and surcharge which are not shareable.

ii) GST compensation issue

iii) Spatial variations in contribution towards central revenues and proportional devolution.

Fiscal federalism needs to be strengthened further into the bigger federalism through Inter-state Council and GST council.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि क्या आदर्श आचार संहिता को वैधानिक समर्थन प्रदान करना भारत में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष निर्वाचनों में योगदान करेगा। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Critically assess whether according statutory backing to the Model Code of Conduct will contribute towards free and fair elections in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Model Code of Conduct refers to the guidelines issued by Election Commission before the election for free and fair elections.

Arguments in favour of giving statutory backing to MCC

i) Remove discretion in the decision making process by ECI.
↳ eg. allegation that ECI acts soft on ruling party.

ii) Reduce use of money and muscle power in elections
↳ as ECI will be able to derecognise party.

iii) Include new violations like fake news.

iv) Working of MCC till now suggest that it has been successful in ensuring level playing field.
↳ statutory status will thus improve this.

Arguments against giving statutory backing to MCC

i) Through its very nomenclature, it is a model code.

ii) Will increase litigation and lengthen the election process.
↳ ECI will lose power to deal with cases quickly as it will go to courts

iii) Codification of MCC will be a logistical nightmare.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ frequent judicial interventions

iv) As it has worked till now well, no need to change it and make it more complex

v) Decision about disputes will come long after election is complete.

Better way is to strengthen the powers of the Election Commission in dealing with MCC violation. Recommendations of Umesh Sinha Committee can be implemented.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. डिजिटल क्रांति के कारण बाजार में आए व्यवधान ने डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था में निष्पक्ष प्रतिस्पर्धा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नवीकृत फोकस और परिप्रेक्ष्य को आवश्यक बना दिया है। इस आलोक में, भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) में सुधार की आवश्यकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The market disruption caused by digital revolution warrants renewed focus and perspective to ensure fair competition in the digital economy. In this light, discuss the need to revamp the Competition Commission of India (CCI). (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Competition Commission of India is a statutory body which replaced MRTP Act and ensure competition and fair play in corporate sector.

Market disruption caused by digital revolution

i) New business model based on online only presence. e.g. digital lending

ii) Acquisitions and mergers of startups. e.g. Pharmeasy and Tata

iii) Misus of digital data and creation of digital monopoly. e.g. Google ecosystem.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Need to revamp CCI

i) To deal with new emerging challenges
↳ eg, privacy policy by whatsapp

ii) Clarify the role of CCI in digital sector.
↳ eg, how to deal with digital startups merger

iii) To deal with monopoly in digital market.
↳ eg, cartelisation by sellers on e-commerce sites

iv) Improve ease of doing business in digital and overal sector
↳ by quick resolution of merger and acquisition process

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

v) Ensuring fair competition between traditional and digital players.
↳ e.g, Kirana shops and online grocery sites

vi) Reduce manipulative trade practices and predatory use of market dominance.
↳ e.g, increase in telecom prices due to duopoly

Amending the competition Act to balance ease of doing business and protecting consumer rights has become necessary in the digital age.

15. भारत में एक प्रभावी व्हिसल-ब्लोइंग तंत्र और साथ ही यह सुनिश्चित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है कि सार्वजनिक और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों में व्हिसल-ब्लोअर्स की सुरक्षा के लिए आवश्यक सुरक्षा उपाय किए जाएं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There is an urgent need for effective whistle-blowing mechanisms and ensuring that necessary safeguards for the protection of whistle-blowers are established in both public and private spheres in India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Whistleblowing refers to the practice of insiders releasing corrupt and unethical practices within an organisation in public domain.

Need for effective whistleblowing mechanisms

i) Reduce crony capitalism and corrupt practices.
↳ eg, Twitter and Facebook favouring ruling party

ii) To improve corporate governance practices.
↳ act as deterrence against unethical practices

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

iii) Reduce scams in public offices and save public money. e.g. Golden Quadrilateral scam whistleblowing

iv) To ensure objectivity in investigation and protection of interests of all stakeholders

↳ 2014 whistleblowers resolution is ineffective on this

Necessary safeguards for the protection of whistleblowers

i) To protect against violent retribution from vested interests.

↳ e.g. Vyapam scam whistleblower was killed

↳ killing of RTI activists

ii) Allowing anonymous complaints to protect integrity of whistleblowers

iii) Protect whistleblowers in private sector as they may lose job and never find one.

iv) Improve efficiency of public and private offices as whistleblowers will create deterrence.

Amendment of 2014 Act and its proper implementation can ensure effective whistleblowing in private and public sector.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margi

16. भारत में सहकारी समितियों के खराब प्रदर्शन के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इनकी कमियों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए सुधारों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
State the reasons behind the poor performance of cooperatives in India. Also, discuss the reforms undertaken by the government to overcome the shortcomings. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Cooperatives refer to the voluntary association of people on democratic principles to solve common problems.

Reasons behind poor performance of cooperatives

i) Government interference
- as govt is the biggest funder

ii) Politicisation of cooperatives
- eg, sugar cooperatives in Maharashtra is dominated by local politicians

iii) Dominance of single purpose society
↳ restricts role and functioning of cooperatives.

iv) Challenges with cooperative banks
↳ dual regulation, high NPAs, low recovery.
↳ eg, PMC bank failure

v) Spatial inequality in presence of cooperatives
↳ near absence in eastern and north-eastern India

vi) Lack of awareness and skill deficiency among members

Reforms undertaken by government

i) Creation of Ministry of Cooperation
↳ to streamline policies for effective functioning and regulation of industries

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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ii) Banking Regulation Amendment Act 2019
↳ gave powers to RBI for increasing regulation of stressed cooperative banks

iii) National Cooperation for Development of Cooperatives
↳ provides financial, technical and functional support to cooperatives

iv) 97th Amendment
↳ made forming cooperatives as fundamental right and its promotion as DPSP (Article 19(1)(c) and 43B)

A National Policy on Cooperatives should be prepared to enhance regulation and functioning of cooperatives in a democratic manner.

17. सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी मॉडल का यदि उचित तरीके से दोहन किया जाए, तो इसमें भारत की स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली में विद्यमान अंतराल को पाटने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Public-Private Partnership model, if harnessed properly, has the potential to bridge the gaps in India's healthcare system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India spends only 1.35% of its GDP on healthcare. This funding gap and infrastructure support can be narrowed through PPP model.

PPP model in healthcare

- Can involve government purchasing services directly from private sector.
  - ↳ eg, empanelled private hospitals under Ayushman Bharat scheme.
- Health infrastructure creation through PPP model.
  - ↳ eg. creation of hospital on BOT or Hybrid Annuity model

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- Increase research in healthcare system through vaccines development, medicines etc.
  - ↳ eg. NIV Pune and Bharat Biotech collaborated on covid vaccine
- Manage health insurance sector through PPP model.
  - ↳ health insurance on the line of PM Fasal Bima Yojana
- Improve primary level healthcare system.
  - ↳ eg. running of primary health care clinics on PPP basis

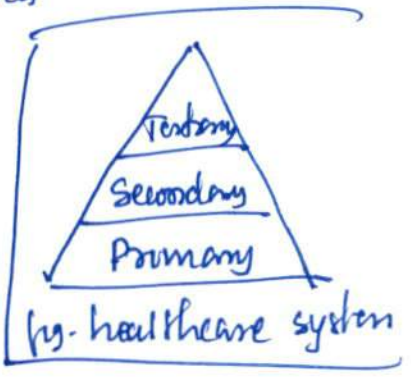

fig- healthcare system

Challenges in PPP model in healthcare

i) Direct financial responsibility on

the government through Private Finance Initiative.

ii) Can increase the cost of healthcare, especially in villages.

iii) Lack of dispute resolution and independent regulator for PPP projects.

iv) Untested PPP healthcare market in India.

Some trial projects can be initiated for PPP in healthcare. Based on the results, further expansion should be done to ensure right to health

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18. यद्यपि नई शिक्षा नीति अपने साथ एक प्रशंसनीय दृष्टिकोण लेकर आई है, इसकी सफलता सरकार की अन्य नीतिगत पहलों के साथ प्रभावी ढंग से एकीकृत होने की इसकी क्षमता पर निर्भर करेगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Although the New Education Policy brings with itself a commendable vision, its success will depend on its ability to effectively integrate with the government's other policy initiatives. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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New Education Policy 2020 aims to transform education sector through multi-disciplinary focus, use of technology and multi-linguinalism.

Vision of NEP 2020

- Multi-dimension and holistic education. eg. moving away from traditions arts & science classification
- Integration of mother language
- 5+3+3+4 structure for better education system
- Use of vocational training from early age
- Improving foundational literacy and numeracy
- Use of technology, e.g. Digital University

Integration of NEP 2020 with other government policy initiatives

i) Mid Day Meal scheme
- to reduce malnutrition among children for full cognitive development

ii) Teachers training initiatives like NISHTHA
- to modify pedagogy and improve the quality of teaching

iii) Technology initiatives
- eg, Swayam, eVidya etc to provide more opportunities to students.

iv) Infrastructure initiatives
- for creating modern education centres for quality education
- eg, Higher Education Financing Agency

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v) International collaboration initiatives
- for bringing world class universities in India
- reduce brain drain

vi) Implementation of RTE 2009
- many private schools are still not following the inclusive directive.

vii) Increasing funding to at least 6% of India's GDP.

viii) Academia-Research linkage, e.g, KIRAN initiatives

ix) Reduce gender disparity in higher education - eg, Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao

Achieving the objectives of SDGs involves integration of NEP 2020 with various other government policies.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. इंडो-पैसिफिक इकोनॉमिक फ्रेमवर्क फॉर प्रॉस्पेरिटी (IPEF) हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र को वैश्विक आर्थिक विकास का इंजन बनाने की सामूहिक इच्छा से उत्पन्न हुआ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) is born from a collective desire to make the Indo-Pacific region an engine of global economic growth. Comment. Also, discuss India's concerns in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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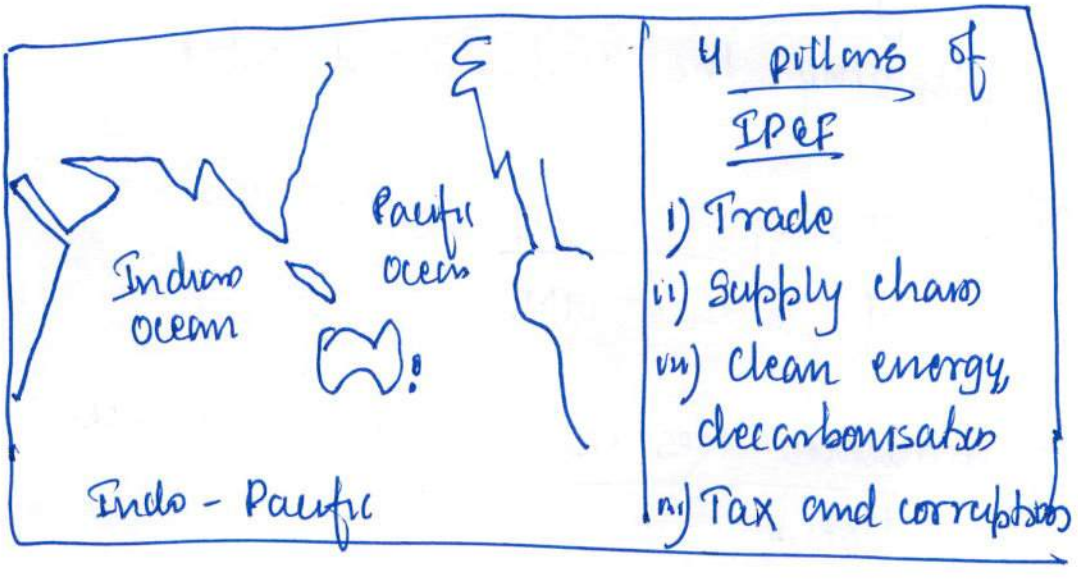
Recently, 14 countries in the Indo-Pacific led by USA formed Indo-Pacific economic framework.



IPEF and desire for economic growth of Indo-Pacific

i) Increase economic cooperation between littoral countries.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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ii) Resilient supply chain through cooperation and diversification

iii) Counter China in economic domain

iv) Engage on digital economy transformation and global rules making.

v) Sustainable economic development through clean energy and decarbonisation collaboration.

vi) Opportunity for increasing trade and investment among members
↳ almost 40% of global GDP among members

India's concerns with IPEF

i) Platform dominated by USA, advancing its own interests.

ii) Discussion on digital economy that India is not interested in

↳ eg, data localisation

iii) Pillar of tax and anti-evasion might lead to scrapping of equalisation levy

iv) Not much discussion about the goals and strategies about IPEF.

↳ might include difficult issues in future discussions. eg, moratorium on e-commerce transaction fees.

India needs to play a central role in discussion among IPEF members and protect its own interests and establish fair and rules based order.

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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0. विस्तृत होते डिजिटल स्पेस और नई एवं उभरती सामरिक प्रौद्योगिकियों की जटिलताओं के बीच भारत को अपनी तकनीकी-कूटनीति (टेक्नो-डिप्लोमेसी) को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs to identify the priority areas to further its techno-diplomacy amidst the complexities of expanding digital space and New and Emerging Strategic Technologies. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently, the Ministry of External Affairs formed New and Emerging Technologies division to deal with geopolitics of the same.

Complexities of expanding digital space and emerging strategic technologies

i) Increasing role of big-tech companies in geopolitics. eg, FB banning Russian pages

ii) Cyber warfare and espionage. eg, 2007 cyber attack on Estonia

iii) Geopolitical complexity of dealing with cross-border data flow and its

misuse. eg. recent allegation about China misusing TikTok data

iv) Geopolitics of AI and emerging technology
↳ accountability issues, technology sharing, ethical fallouts.
↳ eg. AI manipulating election in Cambridge Analytica case

Need to identify priority areas to enhance techno-diplomacy

i) Protect sovereign interests and prevent foreign interference through digital tools.
↳ e.g. Nodal officer of big-tech in India

ii) Collaborate to form policies for regulation of strategic and

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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emerging technologies
↳ e.g. cryptocurrency regulations

iii) Technology and expertise sharing with friendly countries
↳ e.g. Colombo Security Conclave for regional digital security

iv) Engage with big-tech to regulate its working and influence
↳ e.g. Indian diplomat attachment at Big-tech headquarter

v) Net security provider in digital security in the neighbourhood.
↳ through cyber diplomacy and technology development

The new frontier in geopolitics is digital and India needs to be prepared to deal with any challenges.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0218920

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Shubham

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

28/8/22

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre Bhai Joga Singh School, Karol Bagh, Delhi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. राजकोषीय नीति आय असमानता को कम करने के साथ-साथ सबसे निर्धन और अभावग्रस्त लोगों को देश की विकास यात्रा का हिस्सा बनाने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन हो सकती है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Fiscal policy can be a key tool to reduce income inequality as well as make the poorest and the downtrodden a part of the country's growth story. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Fiscal policy refers to the use of budget - taxes and expenditure - to achieve some policy objectives.

Fiscal policy and income inequality

i) Progressive taxation
- higher income tax rate on high net worth individuals, e.g. wealth tax

ii) Sin taxes
- on luxury products like luxury cars

iii) Expenditure on welfare schemes from revenue generated
- e.g. PDS, subsidy to farmers

iv) Deal with carbon inequality
- e.g. carbon tax

v) Raise income of poor through targeted expenditure.
- e.g, unemployment allowance etc.

Fiscal policy and making poor part of India's growth story

i) Reducing poverty through welfare policies and targeted intervention.
- e.g, PMAY-U in Budget 22.

ii) Improve human capital.
- e.g, education under RTE 2009 to poors

iii) Inclusive growth
- e.g, job guarantee under MGNREGS

Combination of fiscal policy and monetary policy can help achieve SDG1 target and ensure inclusive growth.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. भूमि अभिलेखों का डिजिटलीकरण करना भूमि सुधार सुनिश्चित करने के साथ-साथ भारतीय न्यायपालिका पर बोझ को कम करने में भी काफी सहायक होगा। विस्तारपूर्वक समझाइए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digitizing land records will go a long way in ensuring land reforms as well as lessening the burden on the Indian Judiciary. Elaborate. Also, state the measures taken in this context. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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According to NSSO, per capita land availability has reduced to below 0.8 ha with high number of land disputes.

Digitising land records and land reforms and reducing judiciary burden

i) Proof of land ownership for land consolidation
↳ solve land fragmentation

ii) Update land records automatically
↳ e.g, dynamic land record system in Bihar

iii) Help judiciary in dealing with

land related disputes quickly and efficiently.
e.g, drone survey enabled land boundary

iv) Conclusive land titling and all-India translation.
e.g, online land transliteration

Initiatives taken

i) PM Svamitva Yojana
- drone survey to update and digitise land records

ii) Unique Land Parcel Identification Number
- for one common registration number

iii) National generic land document registry
- one India, one registration software

Thus, digitisation of land records have multiple benefits including early land reforms and solving land disputes.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. ऐसा भी कहा जाता है कि अधिकांशतः नॉन-मेरिट सब्सिडी के लिए निधि (फंड) उपलब्ध कराने वाली प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति, भारत में कुछ राज्यों को गंभीर राजकोषीय संकट के कगार पर धकेल रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में सब्सिडी व्यवस्था को युक्तिसंगत बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It has been pointed out that competitive politics to fund mostly non-merit subsidies is pushing a few states in India to the brink of a deep fiscal crisis. In this context, discuss the need to rationalise the subsidy regime in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Subsidies are anything given to the people without having to pay for it, either as welfare measure or to garner support.

Non-merit subsidies and fiscal crisis

i) Irrational subsidies have high fiscal cost reducing fiscal space.
eg. Delhi revenue receipts have decreased from 10000 crores in 2014 to only 2000 crores in FY21.

ii) Increasing public debt and sub-national bankruptcy
eg debt to GDP ratio of Punjab is above 50%.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Need to rationalise subsidy regime

i) To differentiate between merit and demerit subsidies.
- eg. free electricity to all v/s free education

ii) Reduce fiscal deficit and debt
- eg. average debt of states increased to around 25% in FY21 (RBI)

iii) For capital expenditure.
- eg. Punjab has nearly 84% committed expenditure with only 8% left for capital outlay

iv) To ensure level playing field in election
- eg. election freebies distort and influence voters.

A law can be enacted to rationalise subsidy regime with focus on welfare and merit subsidies.

4. सूक्ष्म-सिंचाई में कृषि को एक लाभदायक और टिकाऊ उद्यम में परिवर्तित करने की वृहद् क्षमता है। दिए गए कथन की प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Micro-irrigation has tremendous potential in transforming farming into a profitable and sustainable venture. Discuss the given statement in the context of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Micro-irrigation refers to the use of technology to provide small quantity but efficient irrigation on time like sprinkler system etc.

Potential of micro-irrigation

i) Reduce irrigation cost and improve irrigation efficiency
↳ PMKSY provides for microirrigation fund
↳ per drop, more crop under PMKSY

ii) Reduce ecological cost of over-irrigation

↳ e.g. preventing soil salinisation, leaching etc.

iii) Improve crop productivity

↳ PMKSY aims to improve production through cropping intensity based productivity increase

↳ micro-irrigation through timely irrigation improves productivity

↳ e.g. fertigation

iv) Command Area Development

· can reduce gap between irrigation potential created and utilised as envisaged under PMKSY.

Funding under PMKSY to procure micro-irrigation system need to be increased for ensuring viability.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. भारत के विशाल संसाधनों और तकनीकी विशेषज्ञता को देखते हुए, यह जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव से निपटने में प्रशांत महासागर के लघु विकासशील द्वीपीय देशों (PSIDS) की सहायता करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Given its vast resources and technical expertise, India can play a key role in assisting the Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) in dealing with the impact of climate change. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently, India launched Resilient Infrastructure for Island states initiative to provide disaster resilient support.

Role of India in assisting PSIDS in dealing with climate change

i) Provide financial and technical support.
- eg, Coalition for Disaster Resilient Initiative by India

ii) Act as a voice of PSIDS in global climate forus
- eg, at COP of UNFCCC to ensure loss and damage

iii) Humanitarian and Disaster Relief

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- eg, to deal with coastal erosion in pacific islands

iv) Mitigation and adaptation support
- eg, creation of sea walls, sharing climate smart agriculture technology etc

v) Ensure support from global partners
- eg, QUAD initiative for Pacific Island states.

After meeting its own requirements, India can support financially. At the same time, technical expertise and HADR operation can be shared immediately.

6. हालिया "पंचायती राज मंत्रालय की आपदा प्रबंधन योजना (DMP-MoPR)" का उद्देश्य जमीनी स्तर पर आपदा प्रत्यास्थता विकसित करना है। इस संदर्भ में, इस योजना के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी तर्क की विवेचना कीजिए और इसके प्रमुख घटकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent "Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj (DMP–MoPR)" aims to develop disaster resilience at the grassroots level. In this context, discuss the rationale behind the formulation of the Plan and highlight its key components. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently released Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj aims at decentralisation of disaster risk reduction.

Rationale behind formulation of plan

i) Large rural population
↳ nearly 69% of Indian's population lived in villages in 2001.

ii) Higher vulnerability to disasters to low capacity and infrastructure
↳ eg, floods, droughts etc

iii) To deal with emerging challenges due to climate change like flash droughts etc.

iv) Decentralisation of disaster management
↳ reduce response time and increase resilience

v) Participatory disaster planning and management.
↳ involvement of local population in all processes

Components
- Separate disaster management plan for each panchayats
- Skilling of at least two members in disaster management
- Funding to create disaster resilient infrastructure
- Awareness generation about disasters.

Limited capacity, functions, funds and functionaries need to be dealt with for the success of this initiative.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. राज्य एवं गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ताओं द्वारा उभरती एवं विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों (EDT) के उपयोग से उत्पन्न आंतरिक सुरक्षा संबंधी निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the internal security implications emanating from the use of Emerging And Disruptive Technologies (EDT) by state and non-state actors. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently, Jammu Air Base was attacked through drones. There has been increase in emerging technologies creating security challenges.

Internal security challenges from the use of EDT

i) Easy and cheap attack options
- eg, small bomb blasts through drones

ii) Difficult to pin accountability on actors
- eg, cyber attacks on critical infrastructure

iii) Increased financial vulnerability.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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· eg, terror funding, money laundering, fraud etc through cryptocurrency

iv) Increased risk of human and economic vulnerability.

· eg, attack from space, nuclear attacks etc

v) Tool of increasing influence of radicalist groups

· eg. Udaipur killings and influence of social media

vi) Development of new technology for achieving supremacy.

· eg, quantum supremacy will impact secure communication.

These challenges require upgraded planning and response by security and intelligence agencies.

8. अपने रक्षा निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने में भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली बाधाओं की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identify the impediments faced by India in boosting its defence exports. Also, discuss the steps taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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In FY22, India exported around 11000 crores of defence products but this is less than 2% share in global defence exports.

Impediments in defence exports

- lack of defence export policy and dedicated institution
- lack of established defence base
- Low innovation and research in defence sector
- Negligible participation by private sector, especially MSMEs.
- Poor quality of products and increasing delay in projects
- Competing with internal requirements by defence forces.

Steps taken by government to boost defence exports

i) Defence Industrial corridors to boost domestic production

ii) iDex and Technology Innovation Fund → for promoting defence startups and innovation

iii) Line of credit to encourage Indian exports. eg, Philippines purchasing Brahmos

iv) Corporatisation of Ordnance Factory Boards

v) Defence Attaches in Indian mission abroad.

vi) 25% defence r&d budget reserved for private sector in recent budget

A policy document and support group to monitor and streamline defence exports is needed alongwith boosting indigenisation of defence.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. अंतरिक्ष मलबे से जुड़े विविध मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस खतरे से निपटने के लिए हाल के दिनों में की गई पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the multiple issues associated with space debris. Also, state the initiatives taken in recent times to tackle this menace. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Space debris are objects present in space that are floating around like used rocket parts, defunct satellites etc.

Issues associated with space debris

i) Kessler syndrome
- space debris will keep on increasing due to collisions

ii) Risk to satellites present in orbits
- even a tiny space debris can cause huge damage.

iii) Higher cost of future space projects
- due to resource spent in tracking and managing space debris

iv) Reduce orbital space for future satellites
· as many sites will get impacted by debris.

Initiatives taken to reduce and counter space debris

i) European space Agency plan to clean and remove space debris.

ii) Project NETRA by ISRO
· to track and monitor space objects including debris

iii) space situational agreements
· to share knowledge about space debris and their tracking

iv) Private sector initiatives like project by Digantara for space situational awareness

Limiting anti-satellite tests and imposing responsibility on states can help reduce future space debris

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. भारत में ओपन नेटवर्क फॉर डिजिटल कॉमर्स (ONDC) को अपनाने से उपभोक्ताओं के लिए ई-कॉमर्स के अधिक समावेशी और सुलभ बनने की संभावना है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The adoption of Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) in India is expected to make e-commerce more inclusive and accessible for consumers. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) is a technology being developed by India to decentralise e-commerce operations.

Potential and benefits of ONDC

i) Inclusive e-commerce
- e.g, Kirana shops can be on the platform

ii) Reduce monopoly of big-tech in e-commerce
↳ through democratisation of e-commerce

iii) Increase transparency in e-commerce operations
↳ as prices, logistics etc will be transparent

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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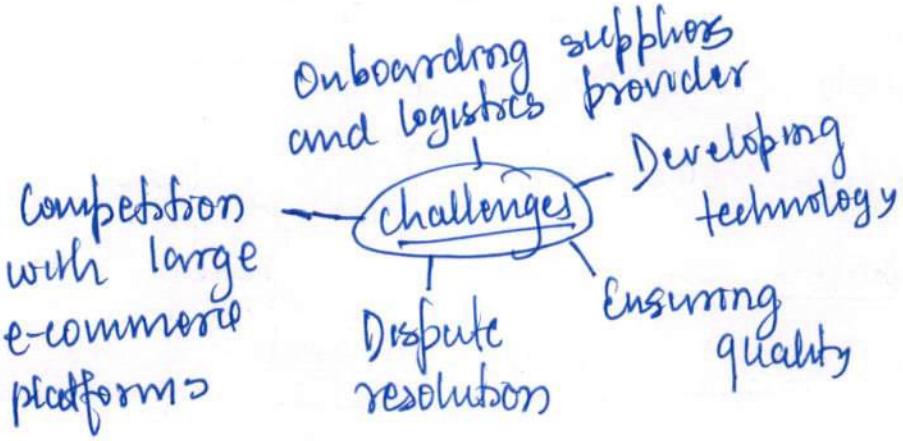
iv) Increase choices for consumers
- eg. a consumer can access multiple vendors on a single platform

v) Develop e-commerce sector and create employment
- ONDC has the potential to increase e-commerce sector to beyond $500 billion by 2030 in India.



Pilot project of ONDC can help in removing bottlenecks and ensure an inclusive and accessible e-commerce.

11. यद्यपि, हाल ही में "क्षतिकारक" सरकारी मत्स्यन सब्सिडी को रोकने के लिए डब्ल्यू. टी. ओ. के मंच पर एक समझौते पर सहमति बनी है, तथापि, भारत द्वारा उठाई गई कुछ चिंताओं से पता चलता है कि इस मामले में और अधिक वार्ता किए जाने की आवश्यकता होगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While an agreement was recently reached at the WTO on a deal to curb "harmful" government fisheries subsidies, certain concerns raised by India suggests that the matter will require further negotiations. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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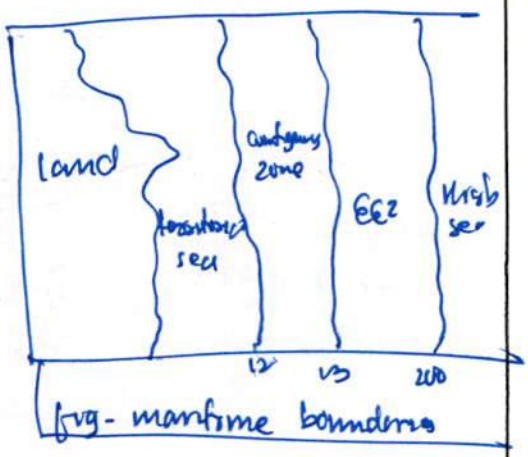
Recent Ministerial Conference of World Trade Organisation took decision to curb harmful fisheries subsidies.

Fisheries subsidies decision

- To curb fisheries subsidies for illegal, unreported and unregulated fisheries in Exclusive Economic Zone and High sea.



- Various countries have been given dead lines to curb subsidies
  ↳ India by 2024-25.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Need of stopping fisheries subsidies

i) To stop overutilisation of fisheries resources
↳ nearly 85% of marine fisheries are overextracted (UNEP)

ii) To protect marine biodiversity and ecosystem.

Concerns raised by India

i) Need to provide support to small and marginal fish farmers
↳ they lack high-range boats, cold chain infrastructure etc

ii) Violation of Common But Differentiated Responsibility principle
↳ as developed countries have been mostly responsible for over-extraction.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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iii) Ensuring food security
- the demand of marine products is increasing in India with rising income

iv) Curb only on IUU fishing and not on valid fishing.
- developed countries can exploit this to continue providing fisheries subsidy.

Although the decision has been taken, India and other developing countries can continue discussion with other WTO members to bring equity and sustainable fishing (SDG14).

12. सड़क निर्माण क्षेत्रक में हाइब्रिड एन्यूटी मॉडल (HAM) से जुड़े लाभों के बावजूद, विभिन्न कारणों से इसमें रुचि कम हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the advantages that are associated with the hybrid annuity model (HAM) in the road construction sector, the interest in it has moderated due to various reasons. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Hybrid Annuity model is the mixture of Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) and Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC) where government pays some money (60%) upfront in five equal installments.

Advantages with Hybrid Annuity model

i) Upfront capital to private sector to start the project.
↳ doesnt have to depend on banks to raise funds

ii) Land and environment clearance is also provided by the government

iii) Potential for higher efficiency gains

and capital investment from private sector.

iv) Also enables PPP projects to get completed on time.
↳ as installments can be linked to results.

Reasons for limited success

i) Untested and new model
· private sector are more comfortable with traditional model like BOOT, Turnkey etc

ii) Non-availability of independent regulator to guide the project proponent.
↳ government is both regulator and client

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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iii) No dispute resolution mechanism
↳ for solving any disputes between private company and government

iv) Issues about revenue streams and viability of projects
↳ as private company is not direct owner and operation period is variable

v) Need to raise extra funds from banks.
↳ as remaining funds (govt.) has to be raised to meet operating costs.

Small projects can be tested through Hybrid Annuity model. Recommendations of Vijay Kelkar committee can help raise interest from private sector.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. खरीद व्यवस्था न तो आर्थिक दृष्टि से और न ही कृषि-पारिस्थितिकी रूप से संधारणीय है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. व्यवस्था में सुधार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले वैकल्पिक तरीकों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existing MSP procurement regime is neither economically nor agro-ecologically sustainable. Elaborate. Also, evaluate the alternative approaches that can be adopted to improve the existing MSP regime. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Minimum Support Price was initiated during late 1960s to incentivise farmers to produce higher crops according to government preferences for food security.

MSP system and economic viability

i) Heavy fiscal burden on the government
↳ food subsidy and procurement bill is above 2 lakh crores.

ii) Causes inflation
↳ as availability of marketable surplus decreases.

iii) High economic cost of storage and

distribution by FCI
↳ wheat and rice in FCI godowns are above buffer requirements

iv) Discourages exports
↳ as restricted by WTO due to higher subsidies

v) Diversion of grains and leakages
↳ loss of public exchequer

MSP system and agro-ecological sustainability

i) Distortion of cropping pattern
- eg, water intensive rice cropping in dry Punjab region

ii) Over-utilisation of natural resources
- eg, groundwater extraction

iii) Causes pollution due to distorted ~~cor~~ cropping pattern
- eg, burning of rice residues

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Alternatives to MSP regime

i) Price deficiency system
↳ suggested by NITI Aayog

ii) Direct monetary support instead of MSP procurement
↳ expansion of PM KISAN

iii) Give agency to market forces
↳ eg, China agricultural system

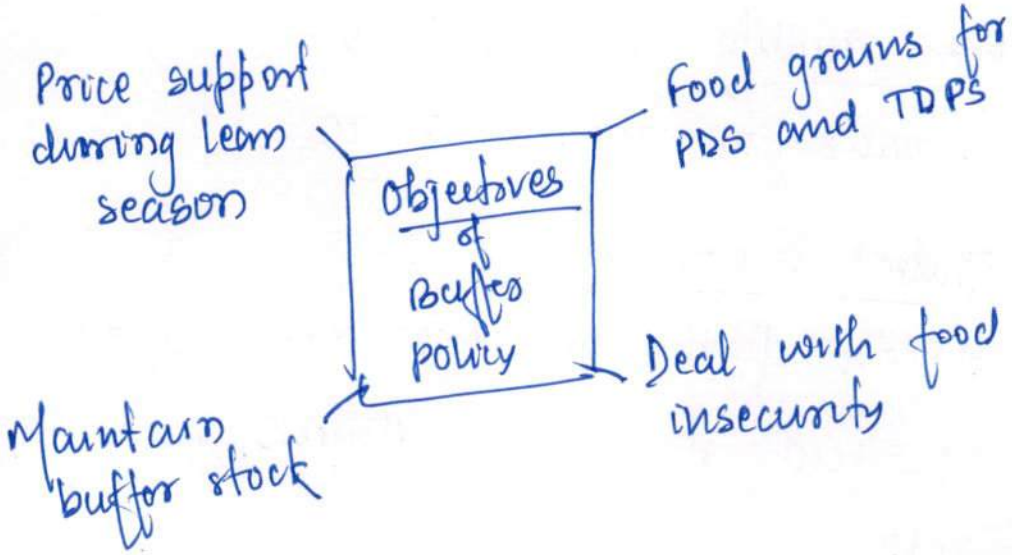
iv) Modify MSP regime
↳ incentivise crop diversification through higher price for coarse cereals, oilseeds etc.
↳ spatially distributed procurement with a specified limit

Recent committee formed by government is a step in right direction to analyse and reform MSP system.

14. यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि भारत गोदामों में खाद्यान्नों की अधिकता से जूझ रहा है। भारत की मौजूदा बफर स्टॉक नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is being argued that India is struggling with overflowing foodgrains in warehouses. Discuss the statement in view of the existing buffer stock policy of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Buffer stock policy was initiated during 4th Five Year Plan to ensure availability of food grains for food security.



Existing buffer stock policy

- Decided by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs.
- For rice, wheat and also pulses.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Issues with existing buffer policy

i) Open end procurement system
↳ leads to overflowing of FCI godowns

ii) No active policy to liquidate excess stock.

iii) Poor quality in warehouses
↳ leads to high wastage

iv) Spatial inequality
↳ most of the godowns are located in few states like Punjab, Haryana, MP etc

v) Corruption in food storage system
↳ leads to diversion, illegal exports, leakages etc.

vi) Procurement is mostly centralised
↳ huge burden on limited FCI capacity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures to deal with overflowing of foodgrains in warehouses

i) Open Market Sale Scheme
↳ for active liquidation in case of excess stock

ii) Decentralised procurement system
↳ states that have gained sufficient experience should be allowed to procure and distribute themselves.

iii) Involvement of private sector
↳ in warehouse construction and management

iv) Limiting procurement through institutionalised quota system.
↳ specific state and farmer limit

Buffer policy is needed for maintaining food security and price support but above reforms have become necessary for scientific and efficient management.

15. हाल ही में, सरकार ने सभी पत्तनों (पोर्ट्स) को वर्ष 2047 तक स्वयं को 'मेगा पोर्ट्स' के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए एक मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने हेतु निर्देश दिया है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, पत्तनों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए और साथ ही, भारत की ब्लू इकॉनमी को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, the government has asked all ports to prepare a master plan in order to become 'mega ports' by 2047. In light of this, discuss the challenges faced by ports and suggest remedial measures in order to propel India's blue economy. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has 13 major ports and more than 100 minor ports. They are gateway for external trade and economic growth.

Masterplan for ports

- In order to improve port operations, capacity and infrastructure.
- Reduce turn around time and and improve revenue generation.
- Port-led development under Sagarmala.
- Implementing reforms like landlord model

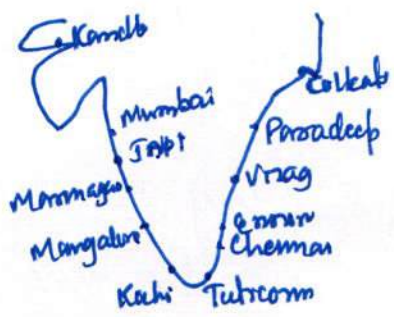


fig - Major ports

Challenges faced by ports

i) Infrastructural bottlenecks
- poor hinterland connectivity, limited storage, frequent dredging etc.

ii) Regulation challenges
- dual port regulation for major and minor ports.

iii) Long gestation period and high construction cost
- leads to disinterest from private players.

iv) Issue of trans-shipment port
- most Indian cargo is trans-shipped through Colombo ports (66%).

v) Ecological challenges
- coastal erosion, sea level rise etc.
- eg. Vizhizhinjam port issue

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Remedial measures

i) Timely completion of Sagarmala project
- reducing logistics cost and improving connectivity

ii) Open up dredging market to reduce cost.

iii) Increase privatisation of ports
- eg, Mundra port handles the highest port capacity in India

iv) Reform regulation of minor ports
- recent amendment bill can help

v) Connectivity with global value chains
- by reducing turnaround time and building trade links.

Blue economy need balance between economic performance of ports and sustainability of coastal development.

16. आय और संपदा में असमानता कार्बन असमानता में परिवर्तित हो जाती है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के लिए कार्बन असमानता को दूर करने के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसे प्राप्त करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Inequality in income and wealth translates into carbon inequality. In this context, discuss the significance of addressing carbon inequality for India and suggest ways to achieve it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Carbon inequality refers to unequal impact and contribution of anthropogenic climate change.

Carbon inequality

- According to UNEP, top 10% rich population in the world generate 49% of global greenhouse gases, while bottom 50% only 9%.
- Per capital global emission - 6 ton CO_2
  - ↳ India - 2 ton CO_2
  - USA - 16 ton CO_2

Significance of addressing carbon inequality for India

i) Reduce impact on vulnerable population like tribals.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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ii) Proper utilisation of remaining carbon budget.

iii) Carbon finance from developed country for transition towards cleaner economy
↳ loss and damage system

iv) Improve economic growth and ensure sustainable development.
↳ carbon market for private sector contribution

v) Ensure environmental principles like
↳ polluter pays principle, CBDR etc.

vi) Reduce ecological threats due to climate change.
↳ eg, disaster resilient infrastructure.

Ways to achieve carbon equality

- Global Carbon initiative as suggested by Raghuram Rajan
  - ↳ countries having higher emission than global average should contribute to a common fund to support vulnerable countries
- Equity in fiscal policy
  - ↳ eg, carbon tax on high emission items, public expenditure on clean energy projects etc
- Ensuring Common But Differentiated Responsibility in global negotiations
  - ↳ eg, Net zero by 2020 instead of 2050, opposition to EU's CABM etc.
- Welfare support to poor
  - ↳ eg, energy subsidy

Objectives of SDG 10 and SDG 13 can only be achieved through ensuring carbon equality.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. भारत में पिछले एक दशक के दौरान भूस्खलन की बढ़ती और नियमित घटनाओं के बावजूद, विकास के प्रमुख प्रतिमानों (पैरडाइम) में कोई मुख्य संशोधन नहीं किया गया है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite increased and regular occurrences of landslides over the past decade in India, the dominant development paradigm has largely not been modified. Examine. (Answer in 250 words)15

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

According to Geological Survey of India, nearly 15% of India's landmass is vulnerable to landslides.

Dominance of development paradigm over ecological needs of causing landslide

fig- Vulnerable areas

i) Continuation of development projects in vulnerable zones
↳ e.g, Char Dham highway project

ii) Reactive policies to deal with landslides
↳ e.g. recent landslide in Manipur was aided by railway construction project violating environment concerns.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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iii) Not following recommendation to prevent landslides
↳ e.g, Gadgil committee report on Western Ghats is still not implemented.

iv) Protest by people against curbing infrastructure projects.
↳ eg, recent protest by Kerala locals against SC directive of 1 km ESZ.

v) Increasing extreme weather events causing landslides and increasing human footprint creates dilemma
↳ eg, development of tourism in himalayan states increases vulnerability to landslide risks.

vi) Prioritisation of other concerns like defence needs, mining etc
↳ eg, Sela tunnel in Himalayas

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Measures to deal with landslides and balance development needs

i) Land use zonation
- to prevent heavy infrastructure projects in vulnerable areas

ii) Environment Impact Assessment
- to deal with any future threats before project starts.

iii) Structural measures
- creating retaining walls, afforestation on slopes, re-compaction of slope, geoblankets etc

iv) Following NDMA guidelines to reduce vulnerability like early warning system, landslide insurance etc.

Global warming induced landslides can be dealt by combination of mitigation and adaptation measures.

18. राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा हितों के साथ वैध सीमा-पार प्रवाह को संतुलित करने के लिए भारत को एक स्मार्ट सीमा प्रबंधन प्रणाली की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा प्रारंभ की गई पहलों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs a smart border management system to balance legitimate cross border flows with national security interests. Discuss. Also, highlight the initiatives taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has more than 15100 km of land border and 7600 km of maritime border.

Need of smart border management

i) To secure border and prevent illegal flows
- eg, cross-border smuggling, militancy etc.

ii) To ensure cross-border trade opportunities
- eg, Indo-Myanmar Free Movement regime, border haats etc.

iii) Protect disputed borders and maintain claim on them
- eg, wester sector of Indo-China border

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

iv) for border area development
- as border regions lack connectivity, infrastructure and face security threats

v) To deal with new and emerging threats
- eg, use of drones in border areas

vi) To utilise natural resources like fisheries in EEZ, trans-boundary rivers etc.

Initiatives taken by government

i) Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System
- integrates security forces, technology and people.

ii) Border Area Development Programme
- started in 1985 to improve conditions of border villages.

iii) Smart fencing, use of satellites, drones etc
- to secure border

iv) Integrated check post
- on Pakistan (Attari) and Bangladesh border for legitimate cross border trade

v) Vibrant Villages programme
- announced in recent budget for development of border areas of northern region

Thus, balancing security needs with development and trade ensure effective border management.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. वैश्वीकरण और धन शोधन के बीच संबंध स्थापित करते हुए, इससे निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रारंभ की गई पहलों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Establishing linkages between globalisation and money laundering, discuss the initiatives taken at the national and international levels to combat it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Money laundering is the process where illegitimate funds are converted into funds from legitimate sources.

Linkages between globalisation and money laundering

i) Cross border flow of funds during placement stage.
- eg, Hawala system operators are in different countries.

ii) Use of globalisation tools for money laundering
- eg, p-notes, FDI from tax havens countries etc.

iii) Funding of global terror groups
- eg, opium trade enabled money

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

laundering funds Al-Qaeda.

iv) Use of global technology for money laundering.
- eg, dark web, cryptocurrency etc

v) Secrecy laws of global banks and banks of other countries prevent disclosure.
- eg, black money in Swiss banks

Initiatives

1. At National level

i) Legislations to curb money laundering
- Prevention of Money Laundering Act 2002, FEMA 2000

ii) Enforcement Directorate
- agency to prosecute and investigate money laundering case

iii) Financial Intelligence Unit

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- under Finance ministry, cooperates with global organisation and enable coordination among stakeholders.

2. At international level

i) Initiatives like Vienna Convention etc to urge states to establish anti-money laundering laws.

ii) Financial Action Task Force
- monitor terror funding and money laundering

iii) G7 task force on money laundering
- creates action plans and help countries in dealing with cross-border money laundering

Complex and evolving nature of money laundering require global integrated efforts. A UN Convention against Money laundering can help

20. ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत को बाह्य अंतरिक्ष की प्रकृति के बारे में अपनी कुछ पुरानी धारणाओं की समीक्षा करने और नए वैश्विक मानदंडों के विकास में योगदान देने की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, आर्टेमिस समझौते के संदर्भ में भारत के दृष्टिकोण का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There have been arguments that India needs to review some of its past assumptions about the nature of outer space and contribute to the development of new global norms. In this context, analyse India's stand in relation to the Artemis Accords. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Artemis Accords is USA-led initiative for global cooperation in human landing on moon and scientific exploration.

Need to review India's past assumptions of outer space

i) Increased capacity of ISRO to undertake outer space projects
- eg, Mangalyaan

ii) India's ability to shape global norms and cooperate with other countries.
- eg, NISAR project with USA

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

iii) Geostrategic uses of outer space
- e.g. weaponisation of space.

iv) Democratisation of space
- allows every country to contribute to norms formulation and projects.
- e.g. UAE Hope mission.

v) Increase India's position in outer space and counter any threats
- e.g. China's own space station can pose strategic threats

India's stand on Artemis Accords

- India has not joined Artemis Accords because
  ↳ less interest in human landing projects on moon

↳ perception of US dominance in the grouping

↳ need time to analyse prospects of the project

↳ challenge of resource sharing by ISRO who themselves are busy with many projects like SSLV, Gaganyaan etc

↳ financial liability on the government with limited benefits.

Not withstanding the concerns, India should join Artemis Accords as it need global support in its space endeavours.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK